

Grant of Land in date Reserve Areas.

*Q.—87. Sri H. R. KESHA MURTHY (Gandasi).—

Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state :—

(a) whether they are aware that certain areas have been included in the Date Reserve List in Hassan District, though there are no date trees in that area ;

(b) whether they are aware that applications for grant of land in those areas where there are no date trees have been rejected ;

(c) whether they are also aware that the areas already under cultivation for many years and for which T.T. Records have been built up are not being granted to the cultivators ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

A.—Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Date reserve lands are not to be granted at present, until the question of disposal or otherwise of such lands is finally decided by Government.

STATEMENT OF THE MINISTER FOR FOOD *Re* : THE FOOD POLICY OF THE STATE FOR 1966-67.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ (ತೀರ್ಥಹಳ್ಳಿ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆಹಾರ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ 3 ಲಕ್ಷದಿಂದ 5 ಲಕ್ಷ ಟನ್‌ವರೆಗೆ ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಕೊರತೆ ಆಗಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ? ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುವ ಫಸಲಿನ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಈಗಿರುವ ಫಸಲಿನ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ, ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈಗ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋತ್ತರ ವೇಳೆ ಮುಗಿದಿದೆ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಹಾರದ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಮುಗಿದೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾರಾವಕಾಶ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಆಹಾರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಎರಡು ಗಂಟೆಯ ಕಾಲ ಅಥವಾ ಮೂರು ಗಂಟೆಯ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Food Minister will make a Statement.

Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for Food).—

INTRODUCTION

I. Seasonal Conditions.

(1) During the year 1965-66 the entire old State of Mysore and parts of the North Karnatak were affected by conditions of drought, in some cases bordering on scarcity. This year, however, the conditions in the Coastal - Districts of North Kanara and South Kanara and in the Districts of North Karnataka have been quite satisfactory. Even in the Old Mysore area, the situation is not as bad as it was last year. Coorg District, however, which is one of the areas producing considerable quantities of Paddy did not receive adequate rains.

(2) Generally speaking, the situation this year is very much better than it was last year. The only difficulty is that since an indifferent year is following a year of scarcity, there would not be much of a carry-over of stocks even with the growers and the traders. The stock under the control of the Government would also have been utilised by the end of December, 1966.

(3) Whatever foodgrains are produced locally and whatever foodgrains can be secured from abroad would have to be utilised to the best advantage of the people in the areas of scarcity and drought. It therefore becomes very necessary to see that arrangements which are made for distribution of the available foodgrains are tightened and the available foodgrains are deployed to the best advantage, particularly of the vulnerable sections of the community.

II. Foodgrains Policy Committee of the Government of India.

(4) The Government of India appointed the Foodgrains Policy Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri B. Venkatappiah to make its recommendations regarding the National Food Policy. The Conference of the Chief Ministers of Southern States examined the recommendations of the Venkatappiah Committee at a Meeting held in Madras in October, 1966. These recommendations were examined further at a meeting of the Chief Ministers of all the States last week in Delhi. As the Hon'ble Members are aware from the Press Reports there was consensus of opinion regarding certain basic issues like the constitution of a National Food Council with the Prime Minister as Chairman, the Union Ministers for Food and Planning as also the Chief Ministers of all the States as Members; the formulation of a National Food Budget and a realistic approach for meeting the present serious situation, if necessary by adopting the principles of equality of sacrifice in all the States. It was recognised in the Conference that it would be in the interest of both the surplus and the deficit States, to have each State as a separate zone, to determine the surplus and deficit of each State and to ensure that the surplus from the surplus States are made available to a Central Pool

from which the requirements of the deficit States, could be met to the extent possible, supplemented by such imports as become available. The Hon'ble Members are also aware that the prospects of getting aid from abroad are at the moment bleak. Efforts are being made to secure assistance from various Countries particularly, America. It is hoped that it would be possible to have imports of foodgrains on a fairly large scale though probably not on the scale at which we are able to get foodgrains during the year 1966.

III. Increasing Agricultural Production.

(5) The Government of India and the State Governments have geared up their machinery for increasing agricultural production so that any shortfall that might occur now on account of adverse seasonal conditions might be made up to a reasonable extent by their efforts in the Rabi Season. Construction of surface wells, installation of pumping sets, completion of minor irrigation works in hand, provision of fertilizers and improved seeds are being undertaken in a big way. These efforts are being made not so much in the areas which are now affected by scarcity as in the areas in which the seasonal conditions are satisfactory, as the latter would be able to pay dividends much sooner than making attempts to secure a good second crop in areas where the first has failed. This multi-pronged attack, it is hoped, would result in substantial increase in local production.

(6) Irrespective of the actual quantities of foodgrains that become available in the country it is necessary that the Central and the State Governments should make an all-out effort to see that whatever is available is equitably distributed throughout the country and that the interests, particularly of the vulnerable sections of the community are safeguarded.

IV. Long Term Policy.

(7) The Venkatappiah Committee has suggested that a Food Policy should be drawn up on a long-term basis, that it should cover a period of at least 5 years but preferably 10 years. They have also suggested that the administrative machinery should be geared up and that it should be enabled to see that the distributive arrangement is placed on a firm footing. These recommendations are unexceptionable and the State Government have decided to see that the recommendations are implemented. The existing organisation will therefore be continued even though the seasonal conditions this year are slightly better than they were last year. The areas in which assistance is to be given would, however, require re-examination which is now being done. Informal Rationing will be continued in Bangalore and the K.G.F. but the distribution of foodgrains in the other areas will be confined to the vulnerable sections of the community. The requisite details in this regard are being worked out.

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V. National Food Budget.

(8) It has been decided at the Conference of the Chief Ministers that pending the preparation of the annual Food Budget, a food budget which will be effective till the end of March 1967 should be drawn up at the latest by the end of December 1966 and that all the States should work within the discipline of this Budget. Our State will certainly respect the National Food Budget when it is prepared and will see that we function within the National discipline.

VI. New Food Policy of Mysore State

General.

(9) The salient features of the Food Policy of Mysore State for the Crop-year 1966-67 which commenced from the 1st September, 1966, are more or less the same as were adopted during the year 1965-66 with certain modifications.

(10) The main reason for the modifications is that, while during 1965-66 the Food Policy regulations were issued under the Defence of India Rules, this year, in consonance with the policy laid down by the Government of India in regard to the use of the Defence of India Rules, all the statutory orders have been issued under Essential Commodities Act. Therefore, certain exemptions formerly available from the operation of Constitutional provisions would no longer be available during 1966-67.

II Salient Features.

(11) The salient features of the Policy for 1966-67 are :

- (i) Paddy, Jowar, Ragi and Bajra grown within the State will be procured under Levy Orders. Local Wheat and Maize which were procured during 1965-66 will not be procured during 1966-67 ;
- (ii) The Levy will be based on a slab system determined with reference to the area of the grower's holding and his net assessed surplus ;
- (iii) Co-operatives will be the Agents of Government for Procurement, Storage, Milling and Processing of Paddy and for the Procurement and Storage of other foodgrains ;

During 1965-66, Food Corporation of India were the Sole Agents for Procurement of foodgrains in the Mysore Division and Shimoga District. They have not been entrusted with this work during 1966-67 ;

- (iv) Co-operatives will also be the Agents of Government for the distribution of foodgrains at the Clearing, Wholesale and Retail levels ;

In places where Co-operatives are either unable or unwilling to take up this work, other agencies could be entrusted with this work ;

- (v) As during last year, buffer-stocks will be built up to the extent possible to meet the minimal needs of difficult pockets and the vulnerable sections of the population in the State ;
- (vi) Informal Rationing in Bangalore City and K.G.F, as also *ad hoc* issues of foodgrains in the difficult pockets of the rural areas, and existing austerity measures like the Catering Establishments Order, and the Guest Control Order, will be continued ;
- (vii) Over and above the Levy Orders, as during last year, it is also proposed, to issue a Requisitioning of Stocks Order to requisition foodgrains, when necessary, from Stockists, including merchants and absentee landlords who may not be affected by Levy Orders.

III Procurement Policy.

(12) During 1965-66, Paddy, Jowar, Maize and Local Wheat were procured under Levy Orders under the Defence of India Rules. The Scheme adopted was only a slab system without scope for determination of Net Assessed Surplus.

Levy Crops.—

(13) Paddy, Jowar, Ragi and Bajra grown within the State will be procured during the year 1966-67 under the slab system of levy determined with reference to the area of the grower's holding.

Grower.—

(14) The 'Grower' for this purpose will be the landholder in the case of lands cultivated personally, or the tenant in the case of leased lands, and he will be liable to give the levy to Government.

Net assessed surplus.—

(15) If the grower considers that his net surplus would be lower than the levy according to the prescribed scales, he may make an application that the levy may be reduced suitably and in that event the levy will be limited to his net assessed surplus determined with reference to (a) the estimated yield of the holding, (b) the grower's requirement for his own consumption and that of the members of his family and dependents, (c)

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the grower's requirements for seed purposes and cultivation expenses payable in kind, and (d) the grower's requirement for rent payable in kind in the case of tenant cultivators.

(16) The concessions indicated above were not extended last year.

Classification of lands and Scales of Levy.—

(17) For purposes of levy, lands under Paddy will be classified under three categories, as against two last year, namely, (1) lands under Scheduled Irrigation Projects, (2) Lands under other irrigation projects/works and well-irrigated lands, and (3) rain-fed and other lands. The highest rate of levy will be in respect of the first category, a little lower in respect of the second category and the lowest in respect of the third category of lands.

(18) Similarly, for purposes of levy, lands under Jowar, Ragi and Bajra will be classified under 2 categories, namely (1) lands irrigated under Government sources of irrigation and under wells; and (2) other lands, while last year no such distinction was made in respect of lands under coarse grains. The rates of levy will be higher in respect of the first category than in respect of the second category of lands.

(19) A statement showing the scales of levy for 1965-67 and the new schedule of Irrigation Projects under the Paddy Levy Order is appended at Annexure 'A'

Procurement Statistics.—

(20) A Statement showing the quantities of foodgrains procured under levy orders during the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and the prospects of procurement during the year 1966-67 is appended as Annexure 'B'

Minimum support prices and purchase prices.—

(21) In furtherance of the policy announced by the Government of India last year, the State Government had fixed the minimum support prices at which such quantities of foodgrains as are offered to them voluntarily would be purchased. As the open market prices of foodgrains did not reach the level of the minimum support prices the question of purchasing any quantities of foodgrains at these rates did not arise.

(22) A statement showing the minimum support prices and the purchase prices fixed for the several varieties of foodgrains for the year 1965-66 is appended as Annexure 'C'.

(23) The minimum support prices for the year 1966-67 have been announced by the State Government and a Press Note was issued on 22-7-1966. A copy of the Press Note is placed at Annexure 'D'

The statement appended to the Press Note indicates the minimum support prices for the several varieties of foodgrains for the year 1966-67.

It may be stated in this connection that the minimum support prices fixed for the year 1966-67 are the same as those fixed for the last year 1965-66.

(24) Even during the current year 1966-67 the open market prices are not likely to reach the level of the minimum support prices announced by the State Government. The minimum support prices have been announced to provide a guarantee to the farmers that such quantities of the foodgrains as are offered to Government voluntarily at these prices would be purchased by them.

(25) Purchase prices have been fixed for the year 1966-67 for the four varieties of paddy as indicated below :

Variety		Purchase price per quintal.	
		Raw	Boiled
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1	<i>Fine</i> (56 varieties) ...	52-00	50-50
2	<i>Mid-Fine</i> (38 varieties) ...	49-00	47- 0
3	<i>Medium</i> (87 varieties) ...	46-00	44-50
4	<i>Coarse</i> (63 varieties) ...	45-00	43-50

(26) So far as Jowar, Bajra and Ragi are concerned, the question of determining the procurement prices in respect of these foodgrains is under examination in consultation with the Government of India.

(27) It is likely that the prices may be fixed as indicated below :

Variety		Rs. Per quintal
Jowar—White	...	54
Jowar—Yellow/Red	...	52
Bajra	...	54
Ragi	...	52

IV Distribution Policy

Agents for distribution—

No. 28. During 1965-66, while emphasis was placed on Co-operatives as the agents for distribution of foodgrains, at all levels, where necessary, private agents were also functioning. During 1966-67 as in the field of Procurement, in the field of distribution also it has been decided that the work should be entrusted only to the Co-operatives at all levels, namely, the Clearing Agent level, the Wholesale Agent level and the Retail Agent level. It has, however been provided that where the Co-operatives are either unable or unwilling to take up this work in

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any particular area, the work could be entrusted to other agencies. The priority for the appointment of these agencies during 1966-67 would be as follows :—

- (a) Co-operatives ;
- (b) Government Depots ; and
- (c) Other agency, such as, associations of Merchants or individual merchants.

Informal Rationing —

29. Informal Rationing had been introduced in the year 1965 in 21 places in Mysore State serving a population of 34 lakhs. Foodgrains were issued on Ration Cards through Fair Price Shops. Informal Rationing was discontinued from 1st December 1965 in Mangalore City and Udipi and from 1st January 1966 in other towns and areas in which it was in force except Bangalore City and the K. G. F.

30. The scales of *ad hoc* issues of foodgrains in the rural areas were revised during the year 1965-66 from time to time taking into account the overall availability of stocks, both locally procured and imported and the need to cover the sections of the populations affected by adverse seasonal conditions, as also classes of persons like Industrial Labour, Rural Artisans, Weavers and Class III and Class IV employees of Government.

31. In the middle of May, 1966, the Government of India indicated that as the reserves of wheat in the U. S. were getting depleted, the Centre's allotments of wheat to the States might have to be scaled down and substituted in the shape of Milo. This necessitated a review of the question of scales of rations. Accordingly, with effect from the 1st July, 1966, taking into account the various factors involved, the following scales of issues of foodgrains were adopted throughout the State :

- (i) In Bangalore City and the K. G. F. area 8 Kgs. of foodgrains per adult per month are being issued to all persons—3 Kgs. of Rice *plus* 3 Kgs. of wheat *plus* 2 Kgs. of milo or 8 Kgs. of Milo ;
- (ii) In 21 specified bigger cities and towns like Mysore, Hubli-Dharwar, Belgaum, Bhadravathi, Harihar etc., 5 Kgs. of foodgrains are issued per adult per month to all persons—3 Kgs. of wheat *plus* 2 Kgs. of jowar or milo or 5 Kgs. o milo ;
- (iii) In all towns and villages with a population of 5,000 and above, other than those specified under items (i) and

- (ii) above, 5 Kgs. of whatever foodgrains are in stock in the respective Districts, barring Rice, per adult per month are issued to all persons. To the extent possible, the stocks of wheat are being conserved and in no case does the issue of wheat exceed 3 Kgs. per adult per month ;
- (iv) Similarly, in places where there is a concentration of plantation labour, labour engaged in large industrial undertakings, employees of Indian Railways, Weavers and to agricultural labour, rural artisans, and Class III and Class IV employees of Government, 5 Kgs. of whatever foodgrains are available, barring rice, are being issued per adult per month. In this case also, the issue of wheat does not exceed 3 Kgs. per adult per month in any case ;
- (v) In view of the unprecedented scarcity conditions in the State during 1965-66, Government had earlier authorised the issue of 10 Kgs. of foodgrains per adult per month to the labour engaged on works in the scarcity affected areas. As a further measure of relief, with effect from the 1st July, 1966, the quantum of this ration was stepped up to 15 Kgs. of milo per worker per month for such labour ; and
- (vi) Apart from the above, in the rural areas where crops have failed, agriculturists in whose lands crops have failed, are given 5 Kgs. of milo per adult per month ; and in all other places and in respect of all other persons, the Deputy Commissioners have been permitted to make *ad hoc* issues up to 5 Kgs. of milo per adult per month depending on the availability of stocks.

Outline of the new distribution Scheme—

32. The Scheme of Informal Rationing in Bangalore City and K.G.F. including the non-mining areas, as also the *ad hoc* issues of foodgrains in difficult pockets of rural areas will be continued. The areas and categories of population to be covered by Fair Price Shops for the issue of foodgrains thereafter will be determined by Government taking into consideration the seasonal conditions and the availability of stocks.

33. It is hoped that, with these arrangements in force, by and large, the people of the State will be able to obtain their food requirements without much difficulty.

Price Structure—

24. The Wholesale and Retail issue prices of the procured foodgrains have been fixed after taking into consideration the expenditure incurred on various operations *viz.*, (1) Purchase, (2) Storage, and (3)

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Milling and the margins retained by Government towards administration charges and towards contribution to the Stabilisation Fund of the Co-operative Sector as also the margins allowed to Wholesalers and Retailers. The Purchase Prices and the corresponding Wholesale and Retail issue prices are indicated below :

Foodgrains	Purchase Price per Qtl.	Foodgrains	Wholesale issue per Qtl.	Retail issue price per Qtl.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1. Paddy :		1 Rice		
Fine.	50 00	Fine	93 60	97 00
Mid-Fine.	47 00	Mid-Fine.	88 65	92 00
Medium.	44 00	Medium	84 70	88 00
Coarse	43 00	Coarse	82 75	86 00
2. Jowar	57 00	2 Jowar	69 00*	72 00*
3. Maize	52 00	3 Maize	69 00	72 00
4. Wheat	60 00	4 Wheat	77 00	80 00

35. The Purchase Prices of Paddy of all the varieties have since been increased by Rs. 2 per quintal. Consequently the retail issue prices of all the varieties of Rice would normally go up by Rs. 3 per quintal. But the point whether the increase should be passed on to the consumer or absorbed in the margins retained by Government like administration charges, contribution to the Stabilization Fund and notional transport charges is under the active consideration of Government.

36. It has been decided, as already indicated, to procure only Jowar, Bajra and Ragi in addition to Paddy in the year 1966-67. The retail issue prices of these foodgrains will be fixed on the same lines as in the case of paddy, after the purchase prices are fixed finally.

37. In the case of imported foodgrains, the ex-godown prices are fixed by the Government of India. The wholesale and retail prices are fixed by the State Government after providing for the margins to be retained by them towards administration charges and towards notional transport charges as also the margins to be allowed to Clearing Agents, Wholesalers and Retailers.

38. It has been decided to change the nomenclature of Wholesale and Retail Dealers to Wholesale and Retail Agents. It is expected that

(*Selling price of jowar has been reduced by Rs. 5 per quintal from 15-6-66. The issue prices are subsidised ones)

in that event the transactions at the Wholesale and Retail points do not attract the levy of Sales Tax. The margins allowed to the several agencies will be worked out on the basis that Sales Tax will not be levied. It is proposed to give effect to these new rates from 1st January, 1967.

Central Allotments :

Statements indicating the quantities of the sugar and foodgrains received from the Government of India and the allotments of Sugar and foodgrains given to the various Districts from 1-1-1966 to 30-11-1966 are appended as Annexures E, F & G respectively.

ANNEXURE—A

Scales of levy (in respect of each crop)

1. PADDY

Sl. No.	Scale	Lands under Scheduled Projects	Lands under irrigation projects/works other than scheduled projects having an assured supply of water and well irrigated lands.	Rainfed and other lands
1.	In respect of every acre of the first 5 acres of the holding of the grower.	2 quintals per acre	1½ quintals per acre	1 quintal per acre
2.	In respect of every acre of the next 5 acres of the holding of the grower.	4 quintals per acre	3 quintals per acre	2 quintals per acre
3.	In respect of every acre of the remaining acres of the holding of the grower.	6 quintals per acre	4½ quintals per acre	3 quintals per acre

Note : There shall be no levy in respect of a holding the extent of which is only one acre or less.

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2. JOWAR, RAGI AND BAJRA

Sl. No.	Scale	Lands irrigated under (a) Government sources of irrigation (b) wells	Other lands
1.	In respect of every acre of the first 10 acres of the holding of the grower.	1 quintal per acre	25 kg. per acre
2.	In respect of every acre of the remaining acres of the holding of the grower.	2 quintals per acre	30 kg. per acre

Note : There shall be no levy in respect of a holding the extent of which is only one acre or less.

List of irrigation projects for inclusion in the schedule to the Paddy (Levy) Order

- 1 Marconahalli Project
- 2 Anjanapur Reservoir
- 3 Tunga Anicut
- 4 Nugu Reservoir
- 5 T. B. Project (including Vijayanagar Channels)
- 6 Ghataprabha Left Bank Channel
- 7 Vani Vilas Sagar
- 8 Bhadra Reservoir
- 9 Dharma Project
- 10 K. R. Sagar (including Cauvery Channels)
- 11 Kanva Reservoir
- 12 Hemavathi Channels
- 13 Lakshmanathirtha Channels
- 14 Ambligola Project
- 15 Ramapura Channel
- 16 Hullahalli Channel
- 17 Halasur Anekal Channel
- 18 Begur Project
- 19 Yenna Hole Project
- 20 Chikka Hole Project
- 21 Hebbala Project
- 22 Kattepara Anicut and Channel and its extension
- 23 Ramadevara Anicut and Channel and its extension
- 24 The Byramangala Project
- 25 Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme and Channels
(area located in Raichur District)

ANNEXURE—B**Quantities of Foodgrains procured in Mysore State during :**

	<i>1964-65</i>	<i>Tonnes</i>
Paddy	...	1,30,000
Jowar	...	30,000
	<i>1965-66</i>	
Paddy	...	1,02,740
Jowar	...	49,391
Maize	...	154
Local Wheat	...	2

Prospects of Procurement during 1966-67 :

Paddy	...	1,50,000
Jowar	...	80,000
Ragi	...	40,000
Bajra	...	20,000

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Minimum Support price and Purchase price of several varieties of Foodgrains for the year 1965-66 are fixed as indicated below :—

Variety	Minimum support prices for 1965-66 (Raw paddy)	Purchase Raw	Prices Boiled
1	2	3	4
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
I. Fine (39 Varieties)			
Bangarkovi (S. 1092)			
Bangartheege			
Indrabhoga			
Bellarysanna			
Bunasale			
Gulwadisanna			
Sannabhatta			
T-141			
Kottambarisal			
Ambemohar			
CEB-24			
Coimbatoresanna (S-701, S-661)			
Rajabhog			
Bangarasanna	42 50	45 00	43 50
Chintamanisanna			
Gandasale			
Krishnasal			
Kadursanna			
Kagisal (K-44-1)			
Mellikerisal			
Y-4			
AKP-9			
Bangarkodai			
Kamod			
Kumkumsal			
Nagapurāsanna (S-246)			
Bramahasali			
Jeerigesanna			

1	2	3	4
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Kodagahalieanna	42 50	45 00	43 50
Kempusanna			
Krishnaleela			
Jeerasal			
Ram-3			
BS-1			
Karikukumsal			
Kemptoti			
Kichadi-sanna			
Sambar			
and other equivalent varieties.			
II. Mid-Fine (20 Varieties)	39 50	42 00	40 00
Ratnachudi (S-718, S-749)			
Nelloresanna			
Malanadasanna			
Kavaginpoothala			
Annapurnabhatha			
Baxibhog			
Madalan			
Coimbatorekaddi (S.699)			
Garikesanna			
TKM-9			
SR-26-B			
(Onduverebhatha)			
Alursanna			
Ramsagar			
Sambarsal			
Kemboothisanna			
Punnabasangi			
Bilisal			
Parimalsal			
Benkapaddy			
and other equivalent varieties.			
III Medium (63 Varieties)	20 50	39 00	37 50
Halubbalu			
Garudkemboothi			
Dodabyara			
Kapilesanna			
Pottivasangi			
MTU-15			
Sannamallige			

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1	2	3	4
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Halaga			
Co-3			
Sannapandya			
Puttabhatta (B-1370, B-1399)			
Dabbansal			
Andrewsail			
Honnekattu			
Antersal (Navali)			
Sampigedala			
Rajantersal			
Kemputatti			
Varitage			
Davekarda			
Malbar			
Long Body			
Kempboothi			
Devamllige			
Guddubelliar			
HTB-16			
White-Halga	36 50	39 00	37 50
Dodda J.B.			
Thavalkannan			
CO-25			
Rajkayame			
Musali			
Walya			
Mothalaga			
Honsu			
Mullabhatta			
Yodbhatta			
Ginisal			
Togaru			
Muginbillidu			
Neerdadi			
Bantawal			
Kadgi			
Hannasehuvinabhatta			
Hasandappa			
Muskathi			
Co-14			

1	2	3	4
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Chinamani			
Dasarpatta			
Peddabasangi			
Ajga			
Doddapandya			
Kirubilia			
Bilekannahegge			
Mullar			
Halga	36 50	39 00	37 50
Champakali			
Mugad-81			
Balesuli			
Chitga			
Chikkahalg			
Sannamullara			
Hasadi			
and other equivalent varieties.			
Coarse (56 Varieties)			
Charna Paddy (Ch-1,2,45 etc.)			
Athikaraya			
Billipandya			
Doddari			
Kanva			
Biliakka			
Valitaga			
Mombilia			
Patni			
Chavvan			
Bilikagga	35 50	38 00	36 50
Mumphal			
Malnadgidda			
Dambansali			
Karekantaka			
Gazni Arya			
Hasada (RED)			
Anakal			
Kayame			
Kagba			
Chitteni			
Thamunga			
Vellari			

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

1	2	3	4
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Chitga			
Karekagga			
Kandarkutty			
Togariga			
Karebhatt			
Hegge			
Wanerbhatta			
Dodagynbhatta			
Anklo			
Bilebhatta			
Doddibhatta			
Karth			
Kumbarkyasari			
Puttabhatta (Chikmagalur District)			
Thekkan			
Arya	35	50	38 00 36 50
Redhalaga			
Thonnuren			
Jaddu			
Parambanavar			
Sorta			
Karikagga			
Karekantaka			
Neelagulibhatta			
Chippaga			
Udarsale			
Doddabhatta (Magad)			
Aritasari			
Bangargunda			
Munduga			
Kobathi			
Kiruvanna			
and other equivalent varieties.			

Sl. No.	Variety	Minimum support prices for 1965-66		Purchase price per quintal		Under the procurement of Levy order	
1	2	3		4		5	
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1	Bajra	40	00	53	00		

JOWAR

Under the Requisition of Stocks Order

1	Red	37	00	48	00	50	00
2	Yellow	38	00	50	00	50	00
3	White	39	00	52	00	52	00

LOCAL WHEAT

1	Red	—	55	00		
2	White	—	60	00		

MAIZE

1	Maize	36	00	47	00		
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RAGI

1	Ragi			50	00		
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Note : Price—Price per Quintal.

B.ss.

Note : In addition to the purchase prices as indicated above, Government had sanctioned, during the year 1965-66 a bonus of Rs. 5 per quintal in respect of paddy, jowar, local wheat and maize which were procured under the levy orders.

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

ANNEXURE—D

PRESS NOTE

Bangalore

July 22, 1966.

Minimum Support Prices for 1966-67

In furtherance of the policy announced by the Government of India, the State Government have fixed minimum support prices for the main foodgrains for the coming crop-year 1966-67 commencing from 1-9-1966

The appended statement indicates the minimum support prices as fixed. The Minimum prices now fixed for the coming crop year are the same as those fixed for the last year. The State Government will purchase at a rate not less than the minimum prices, such quantities of these foodgrains as may be offered to them voluntarily. The Taluk Agricultural Marketing Societies are being requested to purchase on behalf of Government at the minimum support prices such foodgrains as are so offered to them.

The question of formulating the scheme for procurement of certain foodgrains under the Statutory levy orders is under the consideration of Government. The State Government will announce the particulars about the food policies for 1966-67, before the commencement of the next crop year. Separate purchase prices will be fixed for the foodgrains which would be sold to Government under the levy scheme in the light of the decisions that Government take regarding these matters. While fixing the purchase prices, Government would ensure that the farmers get a reasonable return.

MINIMUM PRICES FOR 1966-67.**Paddy.**

I. FINE (38 Varieties)	...	Rs. 42.50
Bangarkovi (S-1092)	Coimbattoresanna (S-701, S 661)	Nagapursanna (S-246)
Bangartheege	Rajabhog	Bramhasali
Maharajbhog	Bangarsanna	Jeerigesanna
Indrabhoga	Chintamanisanna	Kodagahallisanna
Bellaryasanna	Gandasale	Kempusanna
Bunsale	Krishnasale	Krishnaleela
Salemsanna	Kadursanna	Jeeresal

Gulwadisanna	Kaasisal (K-44-1)	RAM-3
Sannabhatha	Yellikerisal	PS-1
	(Y-4)	
T-141	AKP-9	Karikumkumsal
Kottambarisal	Bangarkaddi	Kemptoti
Amhemohar	Kamod	Kichadi-sanna.
GEB-24	Kumkumsal	

II. MID-FINE (20 varieties) ... Rs. 39.50

Ratnachudi (S-718, S-749)	Coimbatorekadi (S-699)	Alursanna
Nelloresanna	Garikesanna	Keboothisanna
Malnadsanna	Ramasagar	Punnabasangi
Kavaginpoothala	Sambarsal	Bilisal
Annapurnabhatha	TKM-9	Parimalsal
Baxibhog	SR-26-B	Benkpaddy
Mandala	(Ondaverebhatha).	

III. MEDIUM (63 varieties) ... Rs. 36.50

Halbbalu	Kemboothi	Kaddi
Garudkemboothi	Devamallige	Hannasehuvinabhatha
Dodabyra	Guddubelliagri	Hasandappa
Kapilesanna	HTR-16	Muskaihi
Pottibasangi	White-Halga	CO-14
MTU-15	Dodda J. B.	Chintamani
Sannamallige	Thavalkanna	Dasarpatta
Halaga	CO-25	Poddabasangi
CO-3	Rajkayame	Ajaga
Sannapandya	Musali	Doddapandya
Puttabhatha (B-1370)		Kirubilia
(B-1399)		
Dabbansal	Walya	Bilekannahegge
Indrewsail	Mothalga	Mullar
Honnekattu	Honsu	Halga
Antersal (Navali)	Mullabhatha	Champakali
Sampigedala	Yedbhatha	Mugad-81
Rajantersal	Ginisal	Balesuli
Kemputatti	Togaru	Chitga
Varitaga	Muginbilidu	Chikkahalga
Devekarda	Neerdadi	Sannamullarna
Malbar	Bantawal	Hasadi
Long Body		

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

IV COARSE (56 Varieties) ...

Rs. 35.50

Chinna Paddy	Kayame	Thekkan
(Ch-1, 2, 45 etc)	Kagba	Arya
Athikarya	Chitteni	Rahalgā
Bilipandya	Thamunga	Thonnuren
Doddari	Vellari	Joddu
Kanva	Chitga	Parambanavar
Biliakka	Karekagga	Sorta
Patni	Kandarakutty	Karikagga
Chavvan	Togariga	Karekataka
Billikagga	Karebhatta	Neeragulibhatta
Valitaga	Hegge	Chippaga
Membilia	Wanerbhatta	Udarsale
Mumphal	Dodagyanbhatta	Doddabhatta
Malnadgidda		(Mugad)
Dambarsali	Arko	
Karekantaka	Bilebhatta	Amritsari
Gazni Arya	Doddibhatta	Bangargunda
Kesari	Kartha	Manduga
Hasada (Red)	Kumbarkyasri	Kembathi
Anakal	Puttabhatta	Kiruvanna
	(Chikmagalur District)	

Jowar

1 Red Variety	...	Rs. 37.00 per quintal
2 Yellow Variety	...	Rs. 38.00 per quintal
3 White Variety	...	Rs. 39.00 per quintal

Bajra

... Rs. 40.00 per quintal

Maize

... Rs. 36.00 per quintal

ANNEXURE—E

Statement showing the quantities of foodgrains and Sugar received from the Government of India from 1-1-1966 to 31-10-1966

Foodgrains	Receipts
1 Wheat	2,64,200 Tonnes
2 Milo	1,82,355 "
3 Rice	28,143 "
4 Ragi	2,528 "
5 Bajra	4,271 "
6 Maize	5,134 "
7 Gramdhal	19,105 "
8 Sugar (allotted)	1,32,000 "

ANNEXURE—F

Statement showing the allotment of sugar to various Districts in Mysore State from January 1966 to November 1966.

Sl. No.	Name of the District.	Quantity in tonnes.
1	Bangalore City	22,630
2	Bangalore District.	4,346
3	Kolar "	3,210
4	Tumkur "	3,930
5	Chitradurga "	4,015
6	Shimoga "	5,250
7	Mysore "	8,966
8	Mandya "	2,817
9	Hassan "	2,396
10	Chickmagalur "	2,699
11	Coorg "	1,705
12	South Kanara "	9,740
13	Belgaum "	12,822
14	Dhawar "	13,282
15	North Kanara "	4,588
16	Bijapur "	9,930
17	Gulbarga "	6,666
18	Raichur "	5,026
19	Bidar "	3,451
20	Bellary "	4,471
Grand Total		1,32,000

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

ANNEXURE—G.

Statement showing the quantities of foodgrains permitted to be utilised by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts from 1-1-1966 to 30-11-1966.

Sl.No.	Name of the District.	Rice	Wheat	Milo	Jowar
In tonnes					
1	Bangalore City	60,560	51,250	28,150	2,000
2	Bangalore District	3,030	20,775	19,960	4,425
3	Kolar District	4,720	25,225	21,600	3,400
4	K. G. Mn.	2,571	2,776	2,100	...
5	Tumkur	1,200	16,150	16,600	2,850
6	Chitradurga	1,025	21,955	23,000	2,950
7	Bellary	1,300	16,986	16,430	3,815
8	Mysore	4,500	28,276	29,460	2,455
9	Mandya	2,400	6,820	10,900	2,950
10	Hassan	1,300	11,790	11,000	2,020
11	Shimoga	2,400	12,154	11,380	1,250
12	Chikmagalur	750	9,056	4,820	380
13	Coorg	1,300	5,030	1,800	250
14	South Kanara	3,500	16,332	7,400	...
15	Belgaum	900	22,340	11,000	4,340
16	Dharwar	1,500	15,740	12,370	5,850
17	North Kanara	1,400	8,782	1,450	600
18	Bijapur	11,200	13,866	7,540	5,747
19	Gulbarga	1,450	14,306	11,340	5,650
20	Raichur	1,200	9,561	7,350	3,650
21	Bidar	650	5,036	3,680	3,150
Total		98,856	3,34,209	2,60,540	58,712

Sri S. SIVAPPA (Sravanabelgola).—This is an important matter and so one full day may be allotted for discussion.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಕಳೆದ ಎರಡು ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಎತ್ತುವಳಿ ನೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಧಾನ್ಯದ ಬೆರೆ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ರೋಪಮೋಷಗಳಿವೆ. ಅವನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳೇನೂ ನನಗೆ ಕಂಡು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕು, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಯ ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

2-00 P.M.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am trying to find out identical points. I am suggesting that there must be something more than talking it here, in the open House. I would request the Leader of the Opposition and the

Hon'ble Minister kindly to meet me during tea break, but the House will sit, and decide and come to an understanding. Otherwise, the talk will be only discursive.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—One clarification about the point raised by Sri Gopala Gowda can be given just now. Sir, the total quantity of food-grains we require for the new State of Mysore is 48 lakhs tonnes. If we have good season, if we get regular rains, then it is likely and it has been possible for us to grow somewhere between 43 to 45 lakhs tonnes and the marginal deficit will be then 3 to 5 lakhs tons. That is what I stated.

Members' Representation

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA (Sira).—Sir, we read in the Press that 1,500 Junior Engineers have resigned.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am dealing with it. I may inform the House that I have received a number of communications from a multitude of Members with regard to the matter of resignation of the Junior Engineers. I do not know the facts. I have received it in three ways. One is by adjournment motion; another is a call attention notice and the other is a short notice question. Now I am anxious to give some time to it and see how best it could be done. I would deal with it when I deal with the matter of Food. Soon after tea break when I come over here, I will take the sense of the House and see how it has to be done.

Sri SIDDIAH KASHIMATH (Shirahatti).—They came over here and handed over the resignations to the concerned Minister personally.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I do not know the facts, nor am I anxious to know them. I am trying to find out whether the House could discuss it if possible and if the Members are going to take away time for other purposes what can be done.

Sri K. LAKKAPPA (Hebbur).—The situation is rather tense.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Don't make the matter more tense by using up the available time for other work. Sri Gopala Gowda has given notice of a resolution under Rule 122. He may kindly move it and then I will call upon the Hon'ble Minister to move the Bill. I will allow discussion on both of them together and in that I believe the question of validity or invalidity could be raised. I will see how best it could be dealt with also.